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COSTÀ EMMANUEL FROM UNRRA

FROM GRANDAME TO CHILD, THE ART OF SPINNING IS PASSED ON IN GREECE (Bulletin No. 2)

Bulletin No. 1, December 12, 1949.

Italian Libia and Somaliland to Be Free

THE United Nations Assembly in recent moves approved eventual freedom for Libia and Somaliland—two of Italy's prewar African colonies —and deferred action until next year on a third area—Eritrea.

Libia will become a sovereign state not later than January 1, 1952. A United Nations commission and council will help the big desert colony prepare for statehood. Equatorial Somaliland, less advanced politically, must wait longer for full freedom. For ten years it will remain a United Nations trust territory with Italy as the administering authority.

Varied Agriculture along Libian Coast

Sprawling Libia, two-and-a-half times as large as Texas, is all desert except for a coastal strip along the Mediterranean Sea half the size of Indiana. Even this strip is not all productive. Most fertile spots are the oases, which support date palms, olive trees, and citrus groves. The city of Tripoli, with more than 100,000 inhabitants, lies in one of the world's largest oases.

Olives, figs, grapes, and fruits grow at various places in the coastal mountains. A steppe region yields barley and wheat and provides grazing for goats, sheep, and cattle.

Inland all is sand or rock mountains, save for an occasional oasis where camel caravans stop (illustration, next page) and date palms grow.

Since the German and Italian armies were driven out of Libia in 1943, the colony has been divided into three areas. England has administered Cirenaica and Tripolitania, while France has controlled the Fezzan, an interior region adjoining French colonies. Britain earlier this year recognized the independence of the Senussi, a strong Moslem tribe which aided the Allies during World War II.

Senussi Are Moslem Puritans

A 1948 poll estimated that all Libia held one million Arabs, 42,000 Italians, and 30,000 Jews. Included in the Arab figures were many Moslems of Negro blood. Some three hundred thousand Mohammedans live within Cirenaica and most of them are Senussi adherents. A problem for the United Nations commissioner to face is the combining of overall Libian independence with Senussi demands.

The Senussi belong to a sect started about a century ago by an Arab missionary preaching a strict and puritanical form of Mohammedanism. Away from towns and the Cirenaican capital, Bengasi, the Senussi are largely tent-dwelling nomads. They lead simple pastoral lives.

After the 1911-12 war between Italy and the old Ottoman Empire, the victorious Italians took over the former Turkish possessions of Tripolitania and Cirenaica. They called the colony Libia, after the ancient Greek name for Africa.

The prize was not a docile one. Soon the Senussi tribesmen were revolting against the new rulers in a long and hopeless struggle that ended

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OWEN LATTIMORE

NEAR TALI, IN YUNNAN PROVINCE, MOTHER PROVIDES CURB SERVICE FOR TWO CHOPSTICK-WIELDING YOUNGSTERS

Her stove is the clay pot underneath the flat bowl. Also at the curb, in the rear, stands a drygoods "store." Yunnan, in southwesternmost China, is one of the few areas not yet overrun by the communist armies (Bulletin No. 5). Its capital, Kunming, was the terminus of the wartime Burma Road.

Bulletin No. 2, December 12, 1949.

Greek Border Areas at Peace but Uneasy

THE Greek civil war is over, but the northern Greek border, near which so much of the fighting took place, stays in the news. Uneasiest portions of the frontier are those adjoining Albania and Bulgaria, satellites of the Soviet Union.

Despite the government's fear of fresh interference from abroad, the people apparently have decided that the worst danger is past. Thousands are streaming back into mountain villages evacuated months or years ago in the face of continued raids by communist guerrillas.

Epirus One of Least Populous Areas

Greece has suffered nine consecutive years of war. No section of the country was ravaged worse than Epirus, the northwest region next to Albania's border. Barren, desolate mountains, threaded by icy streams and broken by snow-packed passes and crevasses, now form a wintry background for the refugees returning to their stone houses, olive groves, and rocky grazing lands.

Rising from the Ionian Sea, the wild region is one of the nation's least populated sections. Kónitsa and Philiates, far northwestern centers of Epirus province, are little more than villages. Ioánnina (Yanina), capital and largest town, normally has a population of only about 20,000.

The broad Pindus Mountains stretch a spiny backbone southeastward through the area. There are few roads and no railroads. Most of the shepherds and farmers who make up the population have never seen a train, though airplanes landing at Ioánnina have become a familiar sight.

Such travel routes as Epirus has—muleback trails, rutted wagon lanes, and a few military roads—generally follow the valleys, overhung at many points by crumbling limestone precipices. It was in this region that the ancient Greek poet, Homer, set his gloomy, shadowy Hades. There the Italians invaded Greece in October, 1940.

Has Mixed Population

Normally, the people of Epirus lead a quiet life, tending flocks, farming, and trading. In valleys and plains along the coast they raise grains, vegetables, olives, and fruits. Women perpetually spin and weave (illustration, cover).

These groups cling to individual heritages. Peacetime festivities bring out old costumes—Greek kilt and sash, baggy Turkish trousers, and the billowing skirts and embroidered jackets of southeast Europe.

Northeast along Greece's border, Western Thrace is another mountainous, sparsely settled area often disturbed by frontier jockeying between powers. It forms a strip separating Bulgaria from the Aegean Sea—a strip Bulgaria has periodically claimed.

The small towns along the sea are occupied mostly by mariners and fishermen. Inland farmers mainly grow "Turkish" tobacco. It is not uncommon to see old Turks wearing turbans and waist scarves no longer worn in Turkey itself. Workers in baggy pantaloons, with fezzes on their

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only in the 1930's. In World War II, the Senussi once more organized against the Italians, aiding the British wherever possible in the North African campaigns.

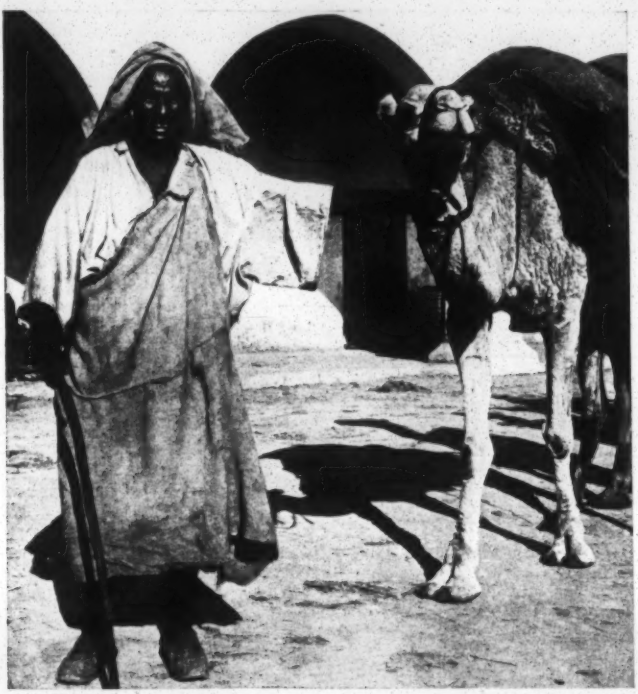
Among the many chapters in Libia's long and often violent story is one concerning the young United States. In the early 1800's, during the war with Tripoli over depredations of the Barbary pirates, the American flag was raised briefly over the little Cirenaican port of Derna.

Italian Somaliland, two-thirds the size of Texas, stretches along the Indian Ocean and Gulf of Aden for 1,500 miles. Its population, slightly less than that of Libia, consists mostly of Moslems. The Somalis are members of the Hamitic family. They migrated from Arabia. Their skin ranges from light to dark brown, but their features are not Negroid.

Nomadic herdsmen, deriving wealth from cattle, sheep, and camels, look down on the agricultural class. Feuds arise between these groups and also among nomad clans, always clashing over rights to the few watering places. No governing power has ever fully controlled the interior tribes, or unsnarled the hostility left by generations of blood feuding.

NOTE: Libia, Somaliland, and Eritrea appear on the National Geographic Society's map of Africa. Write the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C., for a price list of maps.

For further information, see "Americans on the Barbary Coast," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for July, 1943; "Old-New Battle Grounds of Egypt and Libia," December, 1940; "Cirenaica, Eastern Wing of Italian Libia," June, 1930; and, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, April 4, 1949, "Fighting Senussi of Cirenaica Get Pledge"; and "U. S. Reopens Bases on 'Shores of Tripoli'," February 9, 1948.



HARRIET CHALMERS ADAMS

AT A DESERT STOP OUTSIDE BENGASI, A CIRENAICAN SHOWS OFF A FAITHFUL CAMEL

Bulletin No. 3, December 12, 1949.

New Brunswick Gives Thanks for Streptomycin

THE plan to build a million-dollar-plus Institute of Microbiology at Rutgers University with money accruing from Dr. Selman Waksman's discovery of streptomycin causes citizens of New Brunswick, New Jersey, once again to give thanks to their colonial forebears for establishing the college in their town.

Seat of Rutgers University since pre-Revolutionary days, New Brunswick is one of the oldest settlements in the Garden State. Today's visitor finds it a busy little industrial city, but its past is rich in the flavor of colonial America.

Started as River Port

New Brunswick was laid out in 1686 on the south bank of the Raritan River by a shrewd explorer and land speculator. It lies 30 miles southwest of New York City. The founder, John Inian, selected the site because it lay at the head of navigation on the Raritan.

Flatboats soon were bringing grain and lumber from the upriver regions to his dock for transshipment to sloops bound for New York, Britain, or the West Indies. New Brunswick, named for the Duke of Brunswick who was also England's King George I, prospered and rapidly matured into a substantial settlement.

Rutgers, on the other hand, had a more shaky start. It was founded in 1766 as Queen's College (illustration, next page), the ninth institution of higher learning in the thirteen colonies. Limping through its early years, it was beset by financial crises and occasionally suspended classes. When British troops occupied New Brunswick during the Revolution, the school was forced to shift about to near-by townsites until the end of the war.

Surgical-supply Center

By the middle of the 19th century, however, change began to overtake both town and school. The economic emphasis at New Brunswick shifted from river commerce to industrialization. Rutgers, designated in 1864 to receive $5,800 annually from the sale of government land, began to expand its facilities.

New Brunswick, with a population at the 1940 census of some 33,000 people, is now one of the nation's leading centers for the manufacture of surgical supplies and pharmaceuticals. Production of motor trucks, knitting needles, cigars, furniture, chemicals, and fire apparatus are other important industries.

Miracle Drug Discovered

Rutgers, meanwhile, has grown into a large educational plant. Made the state university of New Jersey in 1917, it now has schools of liberal arts, agriculture, and engineering; a separate women's college; and numerous branches elsewhere in the state. The noted New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station is there.

Recently, Dr. Selman Waksman, a staff member at the College of Agri-

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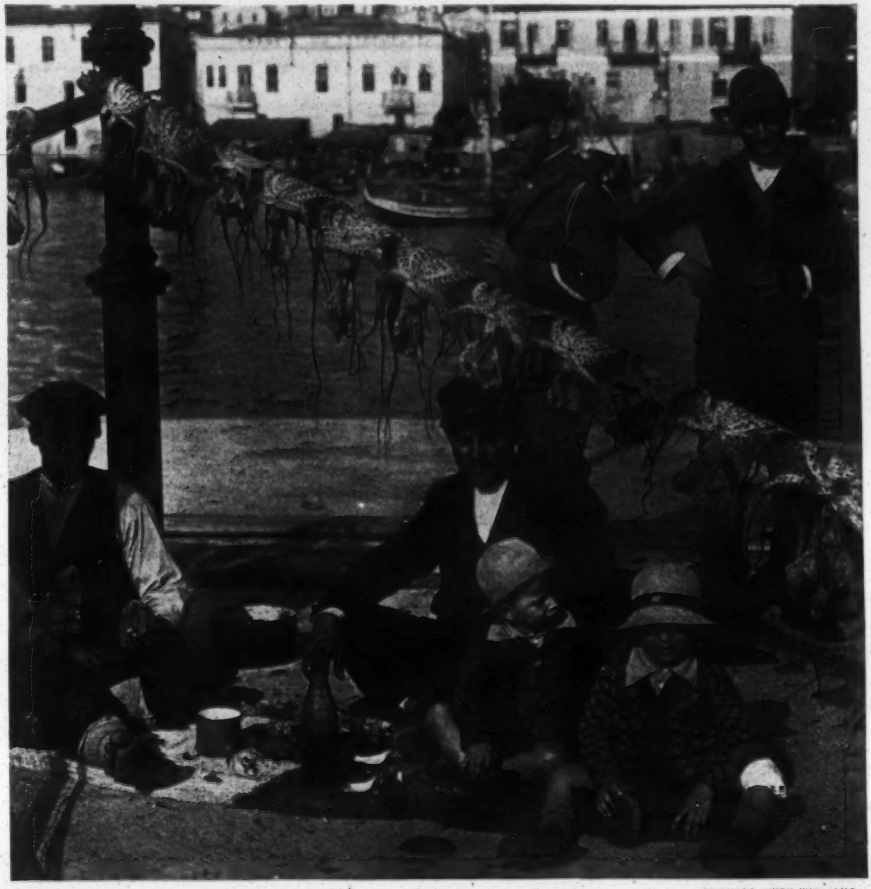
heads, harvest Indian corn. These people are Moslems who were left in Western Thrace during the 1923 exchange of Greek and Turkish nationals.

Before World War II the Rhodope Mountain slopes in this region were well wooded. During German occupation, however, three million of Greece's 16 million acres of timber were hacked away to make winter quarters for Germans on the Russian front.

South of the mountains, residents along the coast have an unusual occupation—spearing great quantities of octopuses, highly regarded as food (illustration, below).

NOTE: Greece is shown on the National Geographic Society's Map of Classical Lands of the Mediterranean.

See also "War-Torn Greece Looks Ahead," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for December, 1949; "Erosion, Trojan Horse of Greece," December, 1947; "The Greek Way," March, 1944; "Classic Greece Merges into 1941 News," January, 1941*; and in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, January 26, 1948, see "Greek Mountain Towns See Guerrilla Warfare." *(Issues marked with an asterisk are included in a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00.)*



MAYNARD OWEN WILLIAMS

FISHERMEN OF KAVALLA EAT LUNCH ON A PIER WITH A CATCH OF AEGEAN OCTOPUSES

Bulletin No. 4, December 12, 1949.

Elephant Makes News Wherever He Goes

ELEPHANTS at work or play, in remote jungles, in city traffic—and in trouble—are always good for a story.

In a recent tale, the big beast with the wrinkled hide and long tusks figures as target of a proposed fare increase on a Hudson River ferry line. This, despite the fact that it has been a decade, according to officials, since small circus elephants made frequent trips over this ferry.

Prominent in Entertainment Field

A few weeks ago the police of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, were called out to deal with a wandering elephant which had left its circus job to explore the residential district. The biggest man on the force coped with the situation by swinging his 255 pounds on the animal's neck chain.

There are no definite figures available as to the elephant population of the United States, but there are estimated to be fewer than 300. They live in circuses, carnivals, and zoos. Paul Whiteman once rode one on a New York stage in a musical comedy. A few glamour models of the Los Angeles Zoo stand by ready to take parts in movies made in Hollywood. These Americanized elephants have a surprising number of adventures and difficulties.

It was no mirage, in crowded New York City soon after the war, when two elephants pulled a giant four-engine airplane into place for a civic exhibit. The pachyderms had been called from circus duty to finish the job after tractors had failed.

But elephants and airplanes are not such a strange combination as might appear. Last spring six baby elephants were flown from Siam to the United States. On arrival, more than five hours, plus hay and peanut bribes, were required to get the young ones out of the plane.

Stage a Real Stampede in Texas

The big mammals shipped to the United States and elsewhere are usually trained and docile. There is a school in the Belgian Congo to teach them exhibition manners, and to train them for work in African lumbering operations. The elephant can be trained even if he has roamed wild in the jungle until he is mature. He is the only wild animal on whom adult education will take.

In Texas not long ago a herd of 18 circus elephants was taken into the woods to stage a "stampede" for a newsreel cameraman. The make believe turned into reality, with injuries to trainers and damage to property, when the cowboys' shots started a wild trumpeting rush.

Elephants are native to the forests of India, Burma, Siam, French Indochina, and the Malay Peninsula. They live in the islands of Sumatra and Ceylon, and they lumber through the jungles of Africa south of the Sahara.

In its homelands the elephant is an important citizen. Burma's wartime loss of the domesticated beasts is still hampering the valuable teakwood industry which normally employs hundreds of the animals.

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culture, donated current and future royalties from his streptomycin patent to the university. The discovery has made Rutgers a center of world research on antibiotics—the "wonder drugs" which fight micro-organisms in man's system and cure many of his diseases.

NOTE: New Brunswick may be located on the Society's map of the Northeastern United States.

For additional information, see "New Jersey Now!" in the *National Geographic Magazine* for May, 1933.

EDWIN L. WISHERD

"OLD QUEENS" WILL SOON BE JOINED BY THE NEW INSTITUTE OF MICROBIOLOGY

The campus of Rutgers University overlooks the Raritan River in New Brunswick, New Jersey. Though retaining its historic name, Rutgers has been the State University of New Jersey since 1917. Originally the institution was called Queen's College.

Geographic Oddities and Briefs

Magellan in 1520 found South America's mountainous southern-tip island "stark with eternal cold." He named it Tierra del Fuego (Land of Fire) because the natives had so many fires blazing to keep warm.

Nine big dams of the TVA stair-step the Tennessee River in its 650-mile course and 500-foot drop from Knoxville to its mouth on the Ohio River at Paducah, Kentucky. Above Knoxville, on the Tennessee and its branches, are 19 more dams.

Wular Lake, though only 15 miles long and six miles at its widest, is the largest permanent natural fresh-water lake in all India. It is a wide stretch in the Jhelum River at the northwest end of the beauty-renowned Vale of Kashmir.

Europe's only glacier that reaches from the mountain heights directly to the sea is in far north Norway. Its name, Svartisen Glacier, means "black ice" in Norwegian, although actually its color appears as deep blue.

Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, and Boise, capital of Idaho, both receive a special handout from nature. The gift is in the form of convenient hot springs and wells, which afford the two cities a natural hot water source for heating and other individual home and civic uses.

Yangtze Divides Chinese Wheat, Rice Eaters

THE fighting between Chinese nationalists and communists, moving steadily southward, has served to highlight the differences between north and south China. When they succeeded in crossing the bridgeless lower Yangtze River months ago, the communists went from Cathay to Manzi—and from noodles to rice.

The terms Cathay and Manzi, now relegated to literary use, served Marco Polo well 650 years ago in describing the coast regions north and south of the Yangtze River. Noodles and rice signify the contrast in agriculture north and south of the river. The two foods are important in a land whose 460 million people divide roughly into 40 million city-dwellers and 400 million farm and farm-village folk.

Rice Rare in North China

North China proper, between the fabulous Great Wall and the Yangtze, lies in latitudes corresponding to those of the United States. The Yangtze, from Chungking eastward to the East China Sea, crisscrosses the 30-degree north latitude line as do the Mexican border and Gulf coast of the United States.

Much of north China, therefore, belies the popular impression of China as a rice-eating nation. Northerners taste rice only rarely as an imported luxury. They battle periodic drought and flood, making the most of the season between winters to grow wheat and millet, from which they make their noodles.

South China, on the other hand, reaches south into the tropics. Farming can be carried on nine to twelve months of the year. Rainfall is greater than in the north, but floods seldom cause damage. Fertile plains along the rivers support intensified rice culture. On terraced hillsides, three or more wet-rice harvests are made each year.

The southern limits of four provinces—Kiangsu, Anhwei, Hupeh, and Szechwan—reach across the Yangtze to encompass rich ricelands of the river basin. The rice plains between Nanking and Shanghai support world-record farm populations up to 5,000 per square mile.

More than U. S. Population in One-fourth the Area

Silk and cotton as well as rice figure in the intensive farming of southern Kiangsu. The region includes the 4,300,000 people of Shanghai, largest Chinese city, and sixth largest in the world. It includes the large populations of Nanking, Changshu, Wuhsien (Soochow), and other cities, making the lower Yangtze valley one of the most densely peopled areas in the world.

Besides these Yangtze-straddling provinces, south China includes three coastal and five interior provinces, all with mountains predominant. Despite large mountain areas where few people live, the whole region has a far greater population than the United States, although it covers less than one-fourth the land area.

The three coastal provinces are Chekiang, Fukien, and Kwangtung. They have fallen almost in their entirety to the communists. Each has

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Although the Indian market for ceremonial elephants is reported low since the princes have had to cut down expenses, the general Asian demand seems to continue. Only last May, in a ceremony in French Indochina, 300 elephants knelt before the head of the new Viet Nam state to symbolize the homage of certain tribesmen. In Siam and Cambodia the sacred white elephant carries on as the pampered symbol of royalty and religion. African authorities are taking steps to save their herds from extinction.

Most circus elephants are the Indian, or Asiatic species, as they are generally more docile than the African—a more primitive type closer to its mastodon ancestor. The ears of the African elephant are often three times the size of the Asiatic's (illustration, below), although the animals do not differ greatly in height. The average is eight to ten feet, with a few notable exceptions measuring 11 feet or more.

Although the name of the African elephant P. T. Barnum purchased from the London Zoological Gardens—Jumbo—became a synonym for colossal size, the animal itself was not the 11 feet the circus posters claimed. It was 10 feet, seven inches, which was larger than any elephant which had been exhibited up to that time.

NOTE: Regions where elephants grow wild may be located on the Society's World Map.

For further information, see "The Wonder City That Moves by Night," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1948; "Nature's Most Amazing Mammal," June, 1934; "Land of Sawdust and Spangles," October, 1931; and "Warfare of the Jungle Folk," February, 1928.

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

AN INDIAN ELEPHANT TAKES AN AFRICAN PYGMY UNDER HER EXTENSIVE TRUNK

In a native state, elephants live in families, or herds. Her friendly, sociable nature may incline an elephant to treat any small elephant as her child. Under the mistaken impression that this dwarf elephant is a "baby," Alice, Indian-born, seems to have adopted it. Pygmy elephants are found in the Congo and grow only to about half the size of the ordinary variety.

heavily indented coasts that long served pirate raiders well. Each has numerous ports. Because mountains make farming difficult, the southeast coast provinces have provided most of the Chinese who have emigrated to America and other lands.

Of the inland provinces, Kiangsi and Hunan are now under red control. The others—Kwangsu, Kweichow, and Yunnan (illustration, inside cover) —plus Szechwan and Sikang, have heard appeals by the communist leaders to cease all resistance. Radio messages have advised that since the fall of Kweiyang (illustration, below) and Chungking, the provisional capital, the nationalist cause is hopeless. Nationalist China's fourth capital is Chengtu, 175 miles northwest of Chungking.

NOTE: The Yangtze and the various provinces may be located in the Society's map of China.

See also "Along the Yangtze, Main Street of China," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1948; "Kunming, Southwestern Gateway to China," August, 1946*; "Today on the China Coast," December, 1945; "China Fights Erosion with U. S. Aid," June, 1945; "6,000 Miles over the Roads of Free China," March, 1944; "The Rise and Fall of Nanking," February, 1938*; "Grand Canal Panorama," April, 1937; and "Coastal Cities of China," November, 1934.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, January 24, 1949, "China's Yangtze Now Divides, Not Unites."

JOSEPHINE A. BROWN

PAPER UMBRELLAS KEEP HEADS DRY IN SOUTH CHINA'S RAINY KWEIYANG

The girl at the right shellacs the paper to make it water-repellent. The other worker finishes a frame, made of bamboo splints.